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De l'auto-suggestion en médecine légale. BUROT. *Revue Philosophique*, Jan. 1889.

To the question of how to get at the suggester of crime when he has covered his tracks by suggesting amnesia as well, Dr. Burot makes the following contribution. He has found in a number of cases that if a subject, that has thus been made to commit a crime, is taught to hypnotize himself (auto-suggestion), with a view to recalling the forbidden circumstances, he finds himself free of the hindrance and able to do so, can relate the circumstances and identify his principal.

Casuistische Mittheilung auf den Gebiete der Suggestions-Therapie. Dr. E. BAERLACHER. *Münchener med. Wochensch.* XXXV, No. 39, Sept. 25, 1888.

The author has tried suggestion upon 58 of his patients, 24 men and 34 women, between the ages of 16 and 71. 7 of the men and 8 of the women proved unhyponotizable, a considerably larger percentage than Bernheim's, but due partly to unfavorable circumstances. He records therapeutic failures in traumatic neuralgia, traumatic neurosis, neuralgia of both legs, apoplectic hemiplegia, persistent insomnia in emphysema of the lungs, and in extreme dizziness; successes in colicky pains following abortion, catarrh of the stomach, occipital neuralgia and neuralgia of the second branch of the trigeminus, irregular and painful menses (a case of each), and muscular rheumatism, besides minor ailments. In two cases he brought about a change of the pulse rate during suggestion, from 92 and 86 to 76; with a consumptive having a pulse of 120 he was unsuccessful.

Der Hypnotismus in der Geburtshilfe. JOH. G. SALLIS. Separat-Abdruck aus "Der Frauenarzt," 1888.

The author relates three cases, previously reported by others, in which hypnotism has been applied in first accouchements. All the patients had been hypnotized many times before the occasions in question, the first two with a view to trying hypnotism as an anaesthetic in labor. From the three it does not appear that hypnosis materially affects the regular course of parturition. In the first and third cases there was external evidence that the pains in the severest phase were actually felt, and in the second the patient was repeatedly awakened by them. The recollections of the pain were destroyed for the normal state. The author adds a brief bibliography of German works on hypnotism.

Dr. Van Renterghem, who, with Dr. Van Eeden, has opened an institute for the cure of nervous diseases by hypnotism, at Amsterdam, has gathered some statistics relative to the curative effect of the treatment. From May 5 to August 9, 1887, 178 patients were hypnotized; only 7 proved complete failures, and 20 became somnambulant at once. 162 were treated, of whom 91 were cured, 46 improved, and 25 unimproved. 37 different diseases were represented, of which the following is a selection: